INFORMATION LETTER

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CANNED MEAT PRICES CUT 10% OF RAW PRODUCT COST

Revised OPA Regulation also Sets Flat Dollar-and-cent Schedules for Certain Pork Products

Prices of all canned meat are being reduced by approximately ten per cent of the cost of the meat raw material ingredients used in the manufacture of these items, the Office of Price Administration announced July 14. This action, effective August 4, is taken in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 156, which incorporates the original regulation and its amendments into one document, establishes flat wholesale prices in place of the "freeze" prices for several semi-sterile canned pork products and makes other changes of interest to the trade.

The reductions made in the prices of all canned meat follow the approximate ten per cent reductions previously made in meat prices, but which were not previously made for canned meat.

The flat dollar-and-cent prices established for semi-sterile canned pork products at wholesale per hundredweight, including packaging or boxing or boxing costs, are as follows:

Item	Base price
CANNED WHOLE HAM:	
Pear shape, unsmoked (skinless)	$44.50
Pear shape, smoked (skinless)	44.50
Pullman, smoked (skinless)	44.50
Pullman, unsmoked (skinless)	44.50
Polish style (with shank collar)	43.00
SPICED LUNCHEON MEAT:	
3 pound size	34.50
6 pound size	33.00
SPICED HAM:	
3 pound size	36.00
6 pound size	34.50
Pressed ham, boneless, chopped, all sizes	36.00
Pressed pork, boneless, chopped, all sizes	34.50

A zone addition is allowed on a dollar-and-cents per hundredweight net weight basis over the above base prices. This addition represents the freight and delivery factors which cover the expenses involved in shipping any of these items from the point of manufacture to the buyer's place of business. The additions are as follows:

Zone	Carload delivery	LCL delivery
1	$0.48	$0.72
2	0.90	1.20
3	1.20	1.62

Zone 1—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

Zone 2—District of Columbia, Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Zone 3—Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

The seller adds to the base price the zone addition applicable to the zone in which physical possession of the product is taken by the buyer.

The base price plus the zone addition represents the price for delivery by the seller to the buyer who is not a retailer, at the buyer's place of business. If delivery is not made to the buyer's place of business, a 25 cents per hundred-

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WFA Offers Corn for Sale

Approximately 138,500 cases of canned corn, packed 24 No. 2 cans to the case, is being offered for sale by the War Food Administration to all processors of canned corn.

This canned corn is a part of the 391,214 cases recently released from government-owned stocks for civilian trade. All but the 138,500 cases now being offered for sale have been sold to original vendors. Most of the corn which remains is located in the midwest but a relatively large quantity is in Pennsylvania.

By grade this corn is as follows: 15,000 cases extra standard golden, 20,000 cases standard golden, 7,000 cases fancy golden, 70,000 cases extra standard white, 3,000 cases standard white and 2,500 cases of fancy white, all cream style. In addition there are 11,000 cases extra standard whole kernel corn and 5,000 cases standard golden whole kernel.

WFA MOVES TO RESTRICT COLD STORAGE OF RED SOUR CHERRIES IN N. Y. TO HELP CANNERS MEET SET-ASIDE

Issues Order to Assure Adequate Supplies of Canned Cherries for the Armed Forces

In a move to divert red sour cherries grown in New York to canners so that government set-aside percentages may be fulfilled, the War Food Administration has announced it has restricted the quantity of that fruit which any "person" may place in cold storage this year to 60 per cent of the quantity he placed there in 1942.

Issued as War Food Order 107, this action, effective July 14, was taken to insure supplies to canners for their set-aside for government requirements, WFA explained. The restrictions are expected to make available about 6,000 tons for canning, which is the quantity required to produce the total quantities of canned red sour cherries needed to be set aside by New York canners under the provisions of War Food Order 22.6. Considerably less than this quantity would be available to canners without these restrictions, WFA estimated.

Authorized increases in quantities which "persons" may place in cold storage during 1944 may be necessary in order to avoid waste of fruit due to lack of canning or marketing facilities, WFA said. A Deputy Order Administrator stationed at the Office of Distribution, WFA, Room 110 Federal Building, Rochester, N. Y., will have authority to grant such increases.

The restrictions on the placing in cold storage of red sour cherries produced in New York are applicable regardless of whether such cold storage is located within or outside the State. WFA officials stated that the restrictions were limited to red sour cherries produced in that State since production in other areas is expected to be sufficient to assure that supplies available to canners will be adequate to enable them to meet their set-aside requirements under WFO 22.6 without the need for restrictions on quantities placed in cold storage. The official text of WFO 107 follows:

§ 1405.46. *Purchase and processing of red sour cherries restricted.* (a) *Definitions.* (1) "Red sour cherries" means red sour cherries, pitted or unpitted, produced in the State of New York during the year 1944.

(2) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(3) "Director" means the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration.

(4) "Cold storage" means space, either in or outside of the State of New York, equipped to be artificially cooled to a temperature of 10° F. or below, and in which food commodities are customarily stored (but not operated as a part of an established retail food business, hotel, or other establishment where persons are housed or fed, and not including a refrigerator storage compartment, usually called a locker, having a capacity of not more than 15 cubic feet).

(5) "Order Administrator" means the person designated by the Director to serve as Order Administrator pursuant to the provisions hereof.

(6) "Deputy Order Administrator" means the person designated by the Director to serve as Deputy Order Administrator pursuant to the provisions hereof.

(b) *Restrictions.* (1) The quantity of red sour cherries placed in cold storage by any person during the year 1944 shall not be in excess of 60 percent of the quantity of red sour cherries which the respective person placed in cold storage during the year 1942.

(2) The Director may authorize any person to place red sour cherries in cold storage in addition to the quantity which the respective person is permitted to place in cold storage pursuant to the provisions of (b)(1) hereof if (i) adequate canning facilities are not available for use by such person; (ii) no suitable market exists in the canning industry for such red sour cherries; or (iii) for any other reason the Director concludes that it is necessary to grant the aforesaid authorization in order to effectuate the purpose of this order.

(c) *Records and reports.* (1) Each person who placed red sour cherries in cold storage during the year 1942 shall, within 72 hours after the effective date hereof, report to the Deputy Order Administrator, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, 110 Federal Building, Rochester, New York, the quantity of red sour cherries which the respective person placed in cold storage during the year 1942.

(2) The Director shall be entitled to obtain such information from, and require such reports and the keeping of such records by, any person, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(3) Every person subject to this order shall, for at least two years (or for such period of time as the Director may designate), maintain an accurate record of his transactions in red sour cherries.

(d) *Audits and inspections.* The Director shall be entitled to make such audit or inspection of the books, records and other writings, premises or stocks of red sour cherries of any person, and to make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(e) *Contracts.* The restrictions of this order shall be observed without regard to contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into or any rights accrued or payments made thereunder.

(f) *Petitions for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a petition for relief with the Order Administrator. Such petition shall be addressed to Order Administrator, War Food Order No. 107, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Petition for such relief shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Order Administrator may take any action with reference to such petition which is consistent with the authority delegated to him by the Director. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the action taken by the Order Administrator on the petition, he shall obtain, by requesting the Order Administrator therefor, a review of such action by the Director. The Director may, after said review, take such action as he deems appropriate, and such action shall be final. The provision of this paragraph (f) shall not be construed to deprive the Director of authority to consider originally any petition for relief from hardship submitted in accordance herewith. The Director may consider any such petition and take such action with reference thereto that he deems appropriate, and such action shall be final.

(g) *Violations.* Any person who violates any provision of this order may, in accordance with the applicable procedure, be prohibited from receiving, making any deliveries of, or using the material subject to priority or allocation control pursuant to this order. In addition, any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Further, civil action may be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

(h) *Delegation of authority.* The administration of this order and the powers vested in the War Food Administration, insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Director. The Director is authorized to redelegate to any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture any or all of the authority vested in him by this order; and one such employee shall be designated by the Director to serve as Order Administrator, and one such employee shall be designated by the Director to serve as Deputy Order Administrator.

(i) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise provided herein or in instructions issued by the Director, be addressed to the Order Administrator, WFO 107, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

(j) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e.w.t., July 14, 1944.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

R. S. Cherries for Home Canning Get New Ceilings

Maximum prices for the 1944 crop of red sour cherries sold for table use or home canning were announced July 12 by the Office of Price Administration in Amendment 41 to Maximum Price Regulation 426.

Effective July 18, 1944, the new ceilings are slightly higher than prices for last year's crop, largely because of an increase in parity.

Retail prices will be about 18 cents per pound for the cherries with stems, sold in containers, and about 16 cents per pound for those without stems sold in containers.

The f.o.b. shipping point prices, for red sour cherries in containers, are: With stems, 11 cents per pound; without stems, 9¾ cents per pound. For red sour cherries sold in bulk (loose without containers) the f.o.b. price is two cents per pound less than the container price.

These ceilings compare with an f.o.b price for the 1943 crop of 10 cents per pound, without regard to methods of picking and packing. They are designed to return to the grower $155 per ton or 7¾ cents per pound, which represents estimated parity during the harvesting season, the OPA said.

Ceilings for the cherries delivered to any wholesale receiving point are the f.o.b. prices plus freight plus actual cost of protective services.

The maximum wholesale mark-up is 1½ cents per pound. Retail prices are controlled by a fixed percentage mark-up.

The ceilings announced today do not apply to cherries shipped from the shipping point, and actually sold, before July 18, 1944.

FISH CANNERS TO SEND REPORTS TO WASHINGTON

New Procedure Affects Alaska and Pacific Coast Packers

The War Food Administration has further amended Director War Food Order 44–1, as amended, requiring fish canners in the Territory of Alaska and in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California to address their weekly and seasonal pack reports to Washington, D. C., instead of to the Office of Distribution's Regional Office in San Francisco. The reports should be mailed after July 16, 1944, to the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. WFO 44.

Because chum salmon recently has been added to the list of canned fish required to be delivered to the Government under WFO 44, as amended, the amendment to Director WFO 44–1, as amended, adds that product to the group on which reports are required. All other requirements of Director WFO 44–1, as amended on March 3, 1944, remain the same. Official text of the order follows:

War Food Order No. 44–1, as amended (8 F.R. 5825; 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), is further amended to read as follows:

§ 1465.21. *Reports in connection with canned fish*—(a) *Definitions.* (1) "WFO 44" means War Food Order No. 44, as amended (8 F.R. 4227; 9 F.R. 4321, 4319).

(2) Each term defined in WFO 44 shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is set forth for each such term in WFO 44.

(3) "1944 packing season" means the period (i) beginning with March 1, 1944, or any subsequent date on which a canner commences to produce any canned fish of the 1944 pack, and (ii) ending with February 28, 1945, or the date on which such canner ceases to produce any canned fish of the 1944 pack, whichever date is the earlier.

(b) *Weekly reports.* Each canner who produces any canned fish of the 1944 pack shall report on Form FDO–44–1 (Revised 3/1/44), entitled "Canned Fish: Weekly Pack Report," the total quantity of canned fish of the 1944 pack produced by such canner from each class of fish (designated in § 1465.20 (b) (1) of WFO 44) during each calendar week of such canner's 1944 packing season. Each such report shall be submitted for each calendar week during the respective canner's 1944 packing season regardless of whether or not such canner produced any canned fish of the 1944 pack during a particular calendar week. Each report for a calendar week or a part thereof subsequent to March 1, 1944, shall be submitted as aforesaid within four days after the last day of each such calendar week or part thereof.

(c) *Seasonal reports.* In addition to the weekly reports required to be submitted pursuant to (b) hereof, each canner, as aforesaid, shall (1) report on Form FDO-44-1 (Revised 3/1/44) the total quantity of canned fish of his 1944 pack of each class of fish (designated in § 1465.20 (b) (1) of WFO 44) produced by such canner during his 1944 packing season and (2) submit such report within 15 days after the last day of such canner's 1944 packing season.

(d) *Completion of reports.* The respective reports submitted pursuant to (b) and (c) hereof shall be completed in accordance with the instructions contained on the aforesaid Form FDO–44–1 (Revised 3/1/44).

(e) *Filing reports.* All reports required to be submitted pursuant to this order shall be addressed to the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. WFO 44.

(f) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e.w.t., July 16, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under War Food Order No. 44–1, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 44–1, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding, with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

NOTE: All reporting requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

WFA TO PURCHASE CANNED PILCHARDS UNDER SET ASIDE

Agency Announces that it Will Accept Offers to January 1, 1945

The War Food Administration has announced that it will receive offers for the sale of such canned pilchards as are required to be set aside pursuant to War Food Order 44 (formerly FDO 44).

Purchases will be made under contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents this year: Form FDA-474, "Standard Contract Conditions," contains conditions which apply except items 6, 7 and 8 which are not applicable to purchases of all commodities; Form SCB-64A, "Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions," contains additional terms applying to purchases of all species of canned fish; and Form PB-135 "Canned Pilchards" which details the conditions applying specifically to this type of fish, the WFA said.

Offers must be submitted to the Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., on prescribed Form PB-135 in an original and four completely executed copies at any time prior to January 1, 1945. Notice of acceptance will be made within fifteen days after the date of execution of the offer.

In paragraph six (6) of Form PB-135 canners should insert contract numbers of all contracts for canned pilchards in effect during the 1943 packing season.

In paragraph 5, of Form PB-135, "Packaging and Marking," sub-paragraph C, Cases, canners are asked to fill in the number of Type A-2 cases and Type C-1 cases which they plan to deliver under the contract. Canners are requested not to purchase additional supplies of these cases. This provision is made only to assist canners in using up supplies on hand.

Further details with respect to the purchase of canned pilchards may be obtained from M. W. Wallar, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Questions pertaining to shipping canned pilchards should be addressed to the Shipping and Storage Branch of the WFA's Office of Distribution either in Washington or San Francisco.

WFA Labeling and Casing Instructions for Chum Salmon

To avoid waste of shipping containers it has been requested by M. L. Brenner, Chief of the Procurement & Price Support Branch of the Office of Distribution, that, insofar as practical, chum salmon, delivered to the government

(a) arrive at Puget Sound ports unlabeled, and

(b) be cased in order of preference as follows:

(1) in V2 cases
(2) in V3 cases
(3) in unsealed commercial cases.

Grower Prices Set for Clingstone Peaches for Canning and Freezing

Average of $60 per Ton to be Basis for Processors' 1944 Pack Ceilings

An average grower price of $60 per ton will be used in constructing processors' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen clingstone peaches the War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration announced July 13.

The method being used by OPA in establishing ceiling prices for canned and frozen clingstone peaches will permit the payment of normal price differentials for the different grades of raw fruit normally purchased by processors.

On the basis of data secured by WFA, a price schedule which represents the price for raw fruit that California processors should be able to pay under their 1944 ceiling price structure was established. WFA officials stated that the payment of prices in accordance with those established in the following schedule should result in an average grower price in California of $60 per ton for clingstone peaches used for canning and freezing if the proportion of the two grades is about normal. Following are the grower prices covering clingstone peaches for canning and freezing in California:

	Dollars per ton
No. 1 canning cling peaches	63.50
No. 2 canning cling peaches	30.00

The No. 1 and No. 2 peaches referred to are those defined in the proposed State Marketing Order for canning cling peaches that was issued by the State of California Department of Agriculture on June 25, 1943.

The prices are based upon the following conditions with respect to deliveries:

1. If the peaches are purchased under a contract calling for the delivery of No. 1 canning cling peaches:

(a) The No. 1 price is applicable to the entire quantity in each load delivered if it does not contain in excess of 6¼ per cent of peaches of lower quality than No. 1.

(b) If a load contains in excess of 6¼ per cent of peaches of lower quality than No. 1 then the No. 1 price is applicable only to the quantity of No. 1 peaches in the load.

(c) A load containing in excess of 10 per cent of peaches of lower quality than No. 1 may be rejected.

2. If the peaches are purchased under a contract calling for the delivery of both No. 1 and No. 2 canning cling peaches:

(a) The No. 1 price is applicable to the entire quantity in each load delivered if it does not contain in excess of 6¼ per cent of peaches of lower quality than No. 1.

(b) If a load contains less than 93¾ per cent No. 1 canning cling peaches but not in excess of 6¼ per cent of peaches of lower canning quality than No. 2, then the No. 2 price is applicable to the quantity of peaches in the load that are of lower quality than the No. 1 and the No. 1 price is applicable only to the quantity of No. 1 peaches in the load.

(c) If a load contains in excess of 6¼ per cent of peaches of lower quality than No. 2, the price for No. 2 peaches is applicable only to the quantity of No. 2 peaches in the load and the price for No. 1 peaches is applicable only to the quantity of No. 1 peaches in the load.

(d) A load containing in excess of 10 per cent of peaches of lower quality than No. 2 may be rejected.

The above prices are at the growers' customary delivery point and are based upon the customary grading procedures.

WFA also stated that further details will be issued soon on the producer and canner support program announced March 4, covering peaches and pears for canning, and that canners' eligibility for participation on canned clingstone peaches and on fruit cocktail and fruit mix containing clingstone peaches would be conditioned on the payment of not less than $63.50 for No. 1 canning cling peaches and $30 for No. 2 canning cling peaches, under the conditions with respect to deliveries outlined above for all purchases made in California. In other States $60 per ton must be paid for all purchases of clingstone peaches before they may participate in the support program.

Grower Prices Set for California Pears for Canning and Freezing

Average of $80 per Ton to be Basis for Processors' 1944 Pack Ceilings

Based on a prospective below average pear crop in California this year, an average grower price of $80 per ton will be used in constructing processors' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen pears in that State, the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration announced July 13.

Estimates as of July 1 indicate a production of 187,000 tons of pears in California for the 1944 season, compared with a record production of 301,000 tons in 1943, and 231,000 tons for the 10-year average, 1933-42.

The method being used by the OPA in establishing ceiling prices for canned and frozen pears will permit the payment of normal price differentials in the various districts of the State for the different grades of raw fruit usually purchased by processors.

A recent study made by WFA indicates that canners have customarily paid different prices in the various sections of the State and for the different grades of pears. On the basis of the data obtained in this study and after consultation with representative growers and canners, a price schedule was established which represents the prices for raw fruit that processors should be able to pay under their 1944 ceiling price structure. WFA officials stated that payment of grower prices in accordance with those established in the following schedule should result in a State average price of $80 per ton if the grade of fruit and deliveries from the various districts are about normal.

Following are the prices for "Prorate Grade" Bartlett pears and "Full and Winter pears suitable for canning":

	$ per ton
District 1	85
District 2	80
District 3	70
District 4	65

Prices for "Hail Grade" Bartlett pears in each district are 60 per cent of the respective prices for "Prorate Grade." Prices for "Second Grade" Bartlett pears in each district are 50 per cent of the respective prices for "Prorate Grade."

District 1 includes the counties of Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, Mendocino, Lake, and that part of Yolo county east of a straight line from the northwest corner of Sacramento county to the northeast corner of Solano county and that part of Solano county east of a straight line from the northeast corner of Solano county to the town of Rio Vista. District 2 includes the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, San Benito, Santa Cruz, San Mateo; that part of Solano county not included in District 1; that part of Sonoma county which includes the floor of the Sonoma Valley north of a line drawn east and west through Rama station to the post office at Kenwood and also the watershed and valley of the Russian river from the Mendocino county line south to a line running east and west through the post office at Healdsburg; that part of Napa county north of a line drawn east and west intersecting Trantas road at the railway station of Union and all other counties of the State not mentioned.

District 3 includes Alameda county and that part of Napa county not included in District 2. District 4 includes Marin county and that part of Sonoma county not included in District 2.

For Bartlett pears the prices specified in the schedule are at the growers' customary delivery points and the grades referred to are those defined in the marketing program for Canning Bartlett Pears, as amended, of Pear Proration

Zone No. 1. The prices are also based upon the following conditions with respect to deliveries:

1. The applicable price for the entire quantity of a load of pears delivered under a purchase contract is the district price specified above for the grade for which it is tendered, if the load does not contain in excess of 10 per cent of pears of a quality below such grade.

2. A delivery containing in excess of 10 per cent of pears of a quality lower than the grade for which it is tendered may be rejected.

For fall and winter pears the specified prices are also at the growers' customary delivery points and the grade referred to is that defined in the California State Marketing Order for Canning Fall and Winter Pears, dated August 2, 1943. The price is based upon the following conditions with respect to deliveries:

1. The applicable price for the entire quantity of a load of pears delivered is the district price specified for "Fall and Winter Pears Suitable for Canning," if the delivery does not contain in excess of 10 per cent of pears of a quality below that grade.

2. A delivery containing in excess of 10 per cent of pears below this grade may be rejected.

WFA also stated that further details will be issued soon on the producer and canner support program announced March 4, covering peaches and pears for canning, and that canners' eligibility for participation on canned pears, fruit mix and fruit cocktail containing pears, would be conditioned on the payment of all purchases of the grades specified above, not less than the grade prices specified, under the conditions with respect to deliveries outlined above.

The prices specified are the minimum prices that must be paid by canners in order for them to be eligible for the WFA's support program on canned pears and fruit cocktail. Canners are not prohibited from paying more than the specified prices if they so desire and it is anticipated that the proper differentials above the announced prices will be paid for special lots of pears, such as those of extremely large size, which canners may wish to purchase for special purposes. Also, in cases where canners accept loads of Bartlett pears which are not graded as "Prorate Grade" because of an excess of defective fruit for that grade, but which contain a substantial quantity of "Prorate Grade" pears, it is anticipated that a fair value will be paid for such loads based on the quality of "Prorate Grade" pears in the loads, WFA said.

Peaches Brought under Price Control for First Time by OPA

Fresh peaches for table use were brought under price control for the first time July 10 by the Office of Price Administration, in Amendment 39 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 426.

The maximum prices, effective July 15, 1944, apply to all levels of sale and were set in accord with a directive from the Office of Economic Stabilization authorizing prices calculated upon a "mixed sale" basis (all types of sale, including packing door, on tree and f.o.b. sales) of $2.16 a bushel for the entire season except for ten States in the period prior to August 15.

In these ten States (Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma) prices are fixed upon a "mixed sale" basis of $2.50 per bushel.

The peach maximums are higher than parity and higher than the highest price received by growers between January 1 and September 15, 1942. They cover all increases in labor and other costs since January 1, 1941.

HENRY W. PHELPS DIES

Former President of American Can A Leader in Industry Research

Funeral services were held in New York, July 11, for Henry Willis Phelps, 80, who died there July 7, following several months' illness. Mr. Phelps, formerly president and later chairman of the board of American Can Company, had retired from active business in 1941.

During his lifetime of service to the can manufacturing industry, Mr. Phelps had become extremely well known to the canning industry, to which he had made many notable contributions. Outstanding among his activities to advance the canning industry was his long and continued interest in and support of scientific research work, both by his own company and by the National Canners Association. He played a leading role in the establishment of the N.C.A. research laboratories both at Washington and at San Francisco, and from these sources there grew an active and lively program of research on the various technological problems of the art of canning, all of which tended to greatly strengthen and advance the success and public acceptance of canned foods. Mr. Phelps also became personally known to a host of canners through his annual addresses at the American Can Company theater party, always held during the week of the combined conventions of N.C.A., the machinery and supply men, and the brokers.

Born July 28, 1863, in Lewiston, Illinois, Mr. Phelps was the son of a banker. He was educated in the public schools there, attended Lake Forest preparatory academy and was graduated from Williams College in 1886. He made his first contact with the can making and food canning industries the following year when he became a member of the firm of Ranney & Phelps which made cans in the winter months and canned tomatoes during the season. After seven years the canning business of the firm was sold and the can manufacturing department was moved to Hoopeston, Illinois, as the Union Can Company, with Mr. Phelps as manager.

Union Can was merged into the consolidation of can companies which formed the American Can Company in 1901 and Mr. Phelps was made district manager of sales of packer's cans in the Chicago area. A year later he was transferred to San Francisco as general manager of the Pacific District. In 1905, he went to New York as general manager of sales. In 1913 he was made vice president, continuing to act as general manager of sales until 1923 when he was made president of the company. In 1936 he was elected chairman of the board.

ODT Warns that Trucks Must Be Maintained Properly

Operators of trucks have been warned by the Office of Defense Transportation that the manner in which they operate and maintain their vehicles in conformity with good maintenance practices may be a factor in determining whether or not they are entitled to new equipment.

There continues to be evidence that many motor trucks and motor truck tires are being abused and prematurely worn out by some truck operators even though the great majority of the operators are doing a very good job in conserving their equipment, the ODT said.

With the new streamlined procedure for allocating trucks by the ODT district offices, each of which has a maintenance specialist on its staff, the ODT is considering an inspection of the condition of old trucks that are to be replaced with new trucks in order to determine if the past maintenance work has been ample. Operators must conserve their present trucks, it was emphasized, and operators who do not do so should not be granted new vehicles, the ODT said.

PROCESSING GREEN PEAS

Acreage and Indicated Production for 1944 is Reported by USDA

A total of 406,460 tons of green peas for processing is indicated for 1944, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This prospective production, based on the condition of the crop and probable yield per acre on July 1, is only about 1 per cent less than the 1943 production of 410,670 tons and is about 56 per cent above the average production of 260,260 tons obtained in the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

On July 1, a yield of 1,686 pounds per acre was indicated for 1944. This compares with 1,883 pounds per acre obtained in 1943 and an average of 1,632 pounds per acre for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period. During the last two weeks in June, yield prospects improved slightly in Oregon, Washington, Utah, Michigan and Pennsylvania, but the improvement in these States was more than offset by declines in the remainder of the country.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested, 1943, Revised	Planted, 1944	1943, Revised	Indicated, 1944
	Acres		*Tons (Shelled)*	
Maine	5,530	5,700	4,810	4,130
New York	23,800	44,900	14,400	31,430
Pennsylvania	17,500	18,200	15,050	18,200
Ohio	7,100	7,600	4,440	4,940
Indiana	13,700	10,700	7,670	5,880
Illinois	19,700	20,800	18,320	12,480
Michigan	9,000	14,400	6,480	11,880
Wisconsin	151,000	153,000	130,630	122,400
Minnesota	39,500	43,700	30,220	26,220
Iowa	4,000	3,950	3,780	2,370
Delaware	3,800	3,500	2,340	2,360
Maryland	15,900	12,800	13,120	10,240
Virginia	3,900	3,200	3,100	2,000
Colorado	5,000	5,200	5,950	4,680
Utah	16,200	15,800	25,350	22,120
Washington	42,000	50,600	50,510	55,660
Oregon	39,300	48,500	51,090	50,920
California	4,280	4,850	5,650	4,360
Other States	14,870	14,750	17,670	13,990
Total	436,080	482,150	410,670	406,460

USDA Reports on Preliminary 1944 Acreage for Pimientos

The 1944 preliminary estimate of acreage planted to pimientos for processing in California and Georgia is 7,980 acres. This is over 27 per cent below the 1943 planted acreage of 10,990 acres estimated for these States and compares with an average of 14,520 acres for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

In Georgia, during the spring, rains interfered with transplanting and this was a factor in reducing the 1944 planted acreage by 30 per cent. Labor was also a problem. During June, rains were scattered and much of the pimiento territory was in need of moisture. More favorable conditions are reported from California and this year's acreage is double the 1943 planted acreage.

State	Planted Acreage		
	1943	1944, Preliminary	As per cent of 1943
	Acres	*Acres*	*Per cent*
California	190	380	200
Georgia	10,800	7,600	70
Total	10,990	7,980	72.6

Extend Arizona Potato Support

The closing date of the price-support period for Irish potatoes grown in Arizona has been extended from July 13 to and including July 31. This 15-day extension (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) was made because of delay in harvesting.

PROCESSING LIMA BEANS

USDA Estimates Preliminary Acreage at 3% Higher than Last Year

The preliminary 1944 estimate of 66,090 acres planted to green lima beans for canning and freezing exceeds the 1943 planted acreage of 64,220 acres by nearly 3 per cent and compares with the 10-year (1933-42) average planted acreage of 44,960 acres, according to a report by the Department of Agriculture.

An increase in the 1944 plantings was indicated for all important States, except Pennsylvania, Delaware and Utah, and the total acreage planted to this crop has been exceeded only by the 1942 acreage estimated at 75,630 acres.

State	Planted Acreage		
	1943	1944 Preliminary	As per cent of 1943
	Acres	*Acres*	*Per cent*
New York	1,100	1,100	100
New Jersey	12,900	13,500	105
Pennsylvania	1,000	800	80
Ohio	1,000	1,100	110
Michigan	2,600	2,800	108
Wisconsin	3,000	3,000	100
Delaware	*11,100	10,700	96
Maryland	4,500	4,700	104
Virginia	4,400	4,500	102
Utah	1,150	1,000	87
Washington	700	1,000	143
California	3,750	4,640	124
Other States	17,020	17,250	101
Total	64,220	66,090	102.9

* Revised.

PROCESSING TOMATOES

BAE Report Indicates This Year's Acreage is More Than 1943's

The preliminary estimated acreage of tomatoes planted for processing in 1944 is 605,650 acres, or less than 1 per cent more than the 1943 planted acreage of 602,430 acres, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported July 10. This compares with an average of 449,400 acres for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

An acreage reduction of nearly 40 per cent from the 1943 plantings is indicated for Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. The acreage planted in Missouri is 32 per cent less than the 1943 planted acreage. Less drastic acreage reductions are indicated for Maryland and Virginia.

In Pennsylvania, the 1944 indicated acreage of tomatoes for processing is 18 per cent more than was planted in 1943, while the Ohio acreage is 16 per cent more than was planted last year. California processors indicate 15 per cent greater acreage for this season. Other States showing some increase in the acreage planted to processing tomatoes for 1944 include New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, and Colorado.

State	Planted acreage		
	1943	1944 Preliminary	As per cent of 1943
	Acres	*Acres*	*Per cent*
New York	23,500	25,200	107
New Jersey	34,000	36,700	108
Pennsylvania	30,000	35,400	118
Ohio	25,800	30,000	116
Indiana	105,000	109,200	104
Illinois	*10,200	10,000	98
Michigan	7,400	6,600	89
Iowa	*5,000	5,000	100
Missouri	23,200	15,800	68
Delaware	*13,600	15,200	112
Maryland	72,900	67,100	92
Virginia	37,400	33,300	89
Kentucky	8,900	6,000	67
Tennessee	12,000	6,000	50
Arkansas	32,700	20,000	63
Colorado	5,300	5,900	111
Utah	8,300	8,100	98
California	112,680	130,000	115
Other States	34,550	39,550	114
Total	602,430	605,650	100.5

* Revised.

Regulations Cover Violations of Pyrethrum, Rotenone Use

Amendments were issued July 11 by the War Food Administration covering violations of the orders governing agricultural uses of pyrethrum and rotenone insecticides. This is accomplished through Amendment 1 to WFO-46 and

Amendment 2 to WFO-40, respectively. Text of the two amending paragraphs is identical and follows:

Violations. In accordance with the applicable procedure, any person who violates any provision of this order may be prohibited from receiving, making any deliveries of, or using pyrethrum (or rotenone) insecticide. In addition, any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Further, civil action may be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

Cyanamid for Certain Crops

Farmers east of the Rocky Mountains will be able to obtain a limited supply of cyanamid for direct application to certain crops for the year beginning July 1, 1944, the War Production Board has announced. Cyanamid is a synthetic organic material that provides a source of nitrogen for fertilizer, and under the new ruling, it may be applied to general crops, chiefly fruits and vegetables, in any of the States east of the Rockies.

BEETS FOR CANNING

USDA Estimates Acreage 16% More Than Total Planted in 1943

Preliminary estimates indicate 22,200 acres of beets have been planted in 1944 for canning, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. This acreage is about 16 per cent more than the 1943 planting of 19,200 acres and nearly twice the annual planted acreage (11,670 acres) for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period. Indiana and Oregon are the only important States showing a reduction in acreage from 1943.

State	1943	1944 Preliminary	As per cent of 1943
	Acres	*Acres*	*Per cent*
New York	*5,700	6,700	118
New Jersey	900	1,500	167
Indiana	300	250	83
Michigan	1,500	1,800	120
Wisconsin	5,500	6,600	120
Oregon	2,710	2,300	85
Other States	2,590	3,050	118
Total	19,200	22,200	115.6

* Revised.

Potato Price-support Dates Set for Maryland, Delaware

Beginning July 17 and extending through August 8, the War Food Administration's price support program for Irish potatoes will be in operation in Maryland and Delaware. This 20-day period, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, is expected to correspond to the time required to harvest commercial potatoes in these two States.

All operations carried on will be in accordance with the provisions of the Irish potato support program announced March 31 by WFA.

PROCESSING SNAP BEANS

USDA Production Estimate Indicates All Time Record This Year

Production of snap beans for canning and freezing in 1944 is indicated to be 274,400 tons, based on reports received from processors on the condition of the crop on July 1 and on probable yield per acre. This indicated production exceeds the 1943 production of 261,900 tons by 5 per cent and compares with the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 110,600 tons, according to the July 10 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

On July 1 a yield of 1.53 tons of snap beans per acre was indicated for 1944. This compares with 1.62 tons obtained in 1943 and an average of 1.65 tons per acre for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period. The yields in prospect on July 1 in Maine, New York and Wisconsin are not equal to the tonnage obtained per acre last year in those States. Other States with prospective yields below last year include Florida, Georgia and Tennessee.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested, 1943, Revised	Planted, 1944	1943, Revised	Indicated, 1944
	Acres		*Tons*	
Maine	2,850	3,230	7,700	8,400
New York	14,000	16,100	28,000	24,200
Pennsylvania	3,400	6,200	9,700	13,600
Indiana	2,300	2,000	1,800	2,200
Michigan	8,100	8,800	13,000	14,100
Wisconsin	12,200	12,400	18,300	16,100
Delaware	2,000	2,100	1,600	1,700
Maryland	12,600	14,000	16,400	18,200
Virginia	4,600	5,000	5,100	6,000
N. Carolina	3,900	4,230	3,900	4,200
S. Carolina	4,300	4,800	3,000	3,800
Georgia	6,000	6,000	4,800	4,200
Florida	21,200	20,000	36,000	24,000
Tennessee	7,000	9,000	13,300	9,000
Mississippi	2,600	3,000	2,100	2,400
Arkansas	17,000	18,900	17,000	28,400
Louisiana	4,900	4,400	3,900	4,400
Oklahoma	6,000	13,500	4,200	13,500
Texas	7,500	8,200	12,000	13,100
Colorado	1,600	1,700	4,300	4,600
Utah	800	1,000	2,200	3,000
Washington	2,200	2,300	10,100	10,600
Oregon	4,400	4,700	29,000	29,600
California	1,130	1,100	6,800	5,000
Other States	6,640	6,390	7,700	10,100
Total	161,220	179,040	261,900	274,400

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

USDA Estimates Place Acreage 30% Higher than Planted Last Year

The acreage of cabbage for kraut manufacture in 1944 is estimated at 20,200 acres, on the basis of reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from kraut packers, containing information on the acreage planted this season, or from which open market purchases will be made. This exceeds the 1943 planted acreage of 15,550 acres by about 30 per cent but is 2 per cent below the average (1933-42) planted acreage of 20,520 acres.

New York State shows the largest acreage increase. This season's estimate of 8,600 acres for kraut manufacture is 3,700 acres more than the 1943 plantings of 4,900 acres, which was the smallest acreage of kraut cabbage in a decade. In Wisconsin, the 1944 estimate of 5,500 acres is 700 acres above the 1943 acreage of 4,800 acres.

Of the 20,200 acres planted to cabbage for kraut manufacture in 1944, indications are that about 58 per cent, or 11,650 acres, will be under contract. In 1943, the acreage under contract was nearly 84 per cent. New York kraut packers in that year departed from their usual practice and contracted for over 80 per cent of their requirements. For the country as a whole, the contracted acreage usually comprises from 44 to 69 per cent of the total, averaging 55 per cent for the period 1933-42.

State	Planted Acreage		
	1943	1944 Preliminary	As per cent of 1943
	Acres	*Acres*	*Per cent*
New York	*4,900	8,600	176
Ohio	2,100	2,100	100
Indiana	1,400	1,200	86
Illinois	200	200	100
Michigan	800	600	75
Wisconsin	*4,800	5,500	115
Minnesota	150	200	133
Colorado	100	200	200
Washington	400	300	75
Other States	700	1,300	186
Total	15,550	20,200	129.9

* Revised.

Snap Bean Committee to Meet

Members of the Canned Green and Wax Bean Industry Advisory Committee have been invited to meet with officials of the Office of Price Administration on July 20 to discuss the application of pricing methods for the 1944 packs of green and wax beans. Similar meetings on red cherries, asparagus, spinach and peas have been held previously.

WFA FOOD SALES AMOUNT TO FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

During the last two months—May 1 to July 1—the War Food Administration has sold into civilian trade channels more than 15 million dollars worth of food from government-owned stocks. Sales have included canned fruits and vegetables, dried fruit, dairy products, eggs, beans, peas, rice, fish products, and Irish potatoes for starch.

This food, no longer needed to meet the requirements of the United States military forces, commitments to our allies, or for other war agency use, has been released from stocks which may be roughly divided into three categories:

(1) After inventories are carefully checked against requirements of the various government war agencies, it may be found that there are relatively small lots of food which will not be needed. Changes in war plans, location of the stocks, or type of package are among the reasons for releasing them to the civilian trade. Every effort is being made to trim stocks to known requirements to avoid excessive surpluses and resultant waste and disruption of markets after the war.

(2) To prevent deterioration of stocks which must be maintained in quantities sufficient to meet war needs, WFA is following established trade practice of turning stocks to keep its inventory in good condition at all times.

(3) Some stocks have been built up as a result of price-support programs. Prices have been supported on a number of commodities to encourage production and assure adequate supplies. These purchases are usually made during the periods of peak production and as production declines and the market can absorb them the commodities are being sold to the civilian trade.

WFA's Office of Distribution through its Sales Division is making use of established trade channels in releasing these food stocks for civilian consumption. Where it is practical, the original packer is given the first chance to buy back these food stocks. If, however, he does not take food offered to him, the stocks will then be sold through other trade channels.

A sales plan is worked out by the Sales Division for each definite quantity of food which is released at a given time. In making up this sales plan, consideration is given to deficit areas, location of the product and the need for it in that area.

Following is a partial list of foods and other related products sold during May and June.

Commodity	Amount sold May 1 to July 1	Value of sales
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:	*Cases*	*Dollars*
Beets	11,251	15,721.20
Catsup	46,015	149,760.37
Corn	101,953	179,863.84
Pork and beans	149,536	247,388.08
Pumpkin	47,463	104,634.16
Sauerkraut	38,800	80,960.67
Tomato juice	1,575	2,916.59
Tomato puree	14,012	41,475.52
DRY FRUIT:		
Apricots	200	1,050.00
Apples	2,063	33,267.50
Peaches	31,997	188,506.42
Prunes	34,142	48,875.12
Raisins	86,294	371,552.85
FISH PRODUCTS:		
Salmon, Alaska coho	1,108	11,080.28
Mackerel, canned	1,420	.....
Pilchard, flood	330	.....
Salmon, canned, pink, damaged	834	.....

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following figures on the Alaska salmon pack, as reported by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, show the pack by districts and species through July 1, 1944:

DISTRICT	Coho *Cases*	Chum *Cases*	Pink *Cases*	King *Cases*	Red *Cases*	Total *Cases*
Bristol Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska Peninsula:						
North side	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South side	.....	6,479	4,545	411	9,029	20,464
Chignik	.....	755	166	.....	22,560	23,481
Kodiak	.....	3,242	320	70	55,585	59,226
Cook Inlet	2	850	641	18,763	7,627	27,883
Prince Wm. Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper River	.....	.....	.....	2,461	60,236	62,697
Yakutat	.....	.....	.....	554	4,422	4,976
Icy Strait	18	4,161	578	17	1,131	5,905
Western	57	7,419	1,404	6	2,698	11,584
Eastern	8	442	36	13	198	697
Wrangell	.....	5	.....	.....	548	553
South Prince of Wales Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total through July 1, 1944	85	23,353	7,690	22,304	164,034	217,466
Total through July 3, 1943	1,354	58,548	15,820	34,309	552,569	662,800

No Approval of Construction Priorities for Fishing Boats

The Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries announced July 12 that, with few exceptions, it will not approve applications for priorities for the construction of any additional fishing vessels during the remainder of the year.

In four categories applications will still be considered. They are:

(1) Applications that have already been submitted to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, but have not yet been acted on

(2) Requests for increase in previous allotments

(3) Bona fide emergency or hardship cases, such as the loss (not sale) of a boat that is the owner's means of a livelihood

(4) Applications that are intended to authorize a production schedule and preference rating only, without allotment of materials, or small projects of the "backyard" type where the owner does his own building, and little or no material allotment is required.

Packaging Materials of All Kinds Are Short, WPB Reports

Packaging materials of all kinds, from heavy shipping containers to lightweight wrapping papers and bags, are at present one of the most serious civilian shortages, the War Production Board reported in an official statement issued July 11.

Approximately one-half of the packaging materials produced are carrying supplies to our armed forces overseas. The scope of this program is well beyond easy imagining when it is realized that a jeep requires one-third of its weight in packaging material, and that a cargo trailer must be protected, in shipment, by packaging that amounts to more than half of its weight. Every item shipped by the services, from heavy ordnance to food and blood plasma, must be suitably packaged.

While this unprecedented military demand is placed on our production of packaging, domestic movement of goods is at least 40 per cent greater than during the years just before the war, and domestic demand for packaging is in proportion to that increase. Packaging materials are being manufactured to the very limit of raw materials, manpower and factory capacity. This year's packaging output in metal, glass, wood and paper will be the greatest in our history. But the country is still unable to meet the combined total of military and civilian demand. As military requirements cannot be cut, civilian requirements must be, the WPB said.

WPB Lifts Import Controls

All import controls have been lifted in the cases of cod oil, metallic mercury and mercury-bearing ores and concentrates, bananas in any form, all dehydrated vegetables except onions and edible olive oil, the War Production Board said today in reporting amendment of General Imports Order M-63.

TIN SALVAGE SUGGESTIONS

Methods Recommended for Canners to Use in the Preparation of Scrap for Detinning Plants

The Association is advised by the Tin Scrap Section, General Salvage Branch of the War Production Board, that the requirements for recovering tin from used tin cans are becoming increasingly important. In a letter to the Association on July 12, the Section stated that:

"We depend each day to a greater extent upon the tin which can be recovered from used tin cans. Canners and cutters throughout the country discard a large quantity of cans which are sorely needed for proper salvage.

"In order that these cans may be detinned for the recovery of tin, and incidentally the resultant carbon steel scrap, it is required that each can be thoroughly cleaned, both ends and paper label removed, and then be firmly flattened. In this condition they can be economically shipped to detinning companies.

"The expense and labor involved is not too serious. Experience of packers who have cooperated in this effort indicates its feasibility.

"Some packers have installed power driven can cutters to assist them in this operation and some have used the facilities of local operators who are equipped to prepare the cans in accordance with the specifications.

"Assistance in regard to shipping cans to the nearest detinning plant or possibly delivering the cans to the local salvage committee may be obtained by contacting the salvage official of the nearest War Production Board office, or by writing direct to the Salvage Division of the War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

"It is felt that the fullest cooperation from the canning industry in this regard is extremely important. Not only does this salvaging affect the amount of tin directly recovered from the cans disposed of by the canners, but it also avoids the tremendous criticism that has arisen throughout the country. The public who diligently prepare the cans which they use, view with considerable hesitancy the improper disposal of cans by an industry that in their belief is benefitting from the use of critically restricted tin plate cans."

To Head Paperboard Division

Harold Boeschenstein, Director of the Forest Products Bureau, War Production Board, on July 10 announced the appointment of Russel W. Whitney as Director of the Paperboard Division to succeed the late G. G. Otto. The appointment became effective July 4.

Mr. Whitney has been associated with WPB since January, 1944, first serving as a consultant in the Paper Production Program, and later as deputy director of the Paperboard Division. He has an extensive experience of many years in the paper industry and is on leave of absence as vice president of the Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.

1944 Ceilings for Table-use Sweet Potatoes Established

Dollar and cent ceiling prices for the 1944 crop of sweet potatoes for table use were established July 11 by the Office of Price Administration in Amendment 40 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 426, which became effective July 15.

The basing point prices, f.o.b Sunset, La., are (per-bushel-minimum net weight of 50 pounds for green sweet potatoes and 45 pounds for cured sweet potatoes):

July and August	$3.05
September 1-15	2.50
September 16 to October 31	1.90
November 1-15	2.20
November 16 to January 31	2.60
February	2.70
March	2.90
April	3.00
May and June	3.15

For sales of sweet potatoes from any region which are delivered to a wholesale receiving point, the ceiling is the Sunset, La., price plus freight from Sunset, La., to the wholesale market.

The f.o.b. prices in the three other zones are based on the freight advantage which they have, respectively, over Louisiana shipping points to the large consuming areas.

For instance, the f.o.b. prices for July and August in the three other zones are:

Zone 2 (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee)—$3.15 per bushel.

Zone 3 (Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina and Virginia) — $3.25 per bushel.

Zone 4 (California) — $3.45 per bushel.

REVISED SUGAR ALLOWANCE

Applies to Institutions that Home-can Jams, Jellies, and Preserves

Revised allowances of sugar to institutional users for use in home canning jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butters were announced July 10 by the Office of Price Administration in Amendment No. 73 to General Ration Order No. 5, effective July 14.

These allotments, OPA said, were authorized after study of institutional user canning requirements for the items, based on the past year's experience in rationing. No sugar may be used to can an item which has a zero point value.

Last year institutional users who engaged in home canning—principally schools, orphanages, asylums, prisons and the like—were allotted one pound of sugar for each four quarts of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades or fruit butters canned.

The new allotments are as follows:

For jams, preserves and marmalades: One pound of sugar for each pound of prepared fruit used in their making.

For jellies: One pound of sugar for each two pounds of prepared fruit (or one pint of fruit juice) used in their making.

For fruit butters: One pound of sugar for each two pounds of prepared fruit pulp used in their making.

For home canning of fruits and fruit products other than jams, preserves, marmalades, jellies and fruit butters, the allotment of sugar to institutional users continues essentially unchanged at one pound of sugar for each four quarts or eight pounds of finished fruit.

Pickle Group Meets With OPA

John A. Miller of the W & W Pickle and Canning Company, Montgomery, Ala., has been elected chairman of a Pickle Industry Advisory Committee which met recently to advise the Office of Price Administration on revision of the pricing of fresh cucumber pickles, the agency announced July 11.

The committee will meet from time to time with OPA and WFA officials.

Members of the committee are: M. E. Wangenheim, President, California Conserving Co., San Francisco, Calif.; John A. Miller, W & W Pickle and Canning Co., Montgomery, Ala.; C. F. Cates, President, C. F. Cates Company, Faison, N. C.; C. D. Rumberger, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; James Irwin, H. W. Madison Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Olney Brown, Squire-Dingee Co., Chicago, Ill.; and George Hathaway, Budlong Pickle Co., Chicago, Ill.

MOTOR FLEET REGULATION

Ration Bank Account Checks May be Used to Pay for Gasoline

Operators of fleets of motor vehicles may use checks on a ration bank account, instead of coupons handed over by their drivers at the time of transfer, to settle for gasoline delivered to units of their fleets under a procedure announced July 11 by the Office of Price Administration, in issuing Amendment 134 to Ration Order 5-c, which became effective July 14.

Only fleet operators who use 900 gallons of gasoline or more a month, and who buy this gasoline on monetary credit under PAW Directive 62, are eligible to apply the plan, provisions of which are as follows:

1. *Preparation.* a. Establish a ration bank account. This can be done by exchanging his coupons at a Board for a Gasoline Deposit Certificate, that can then be used to open an account.

b. Designate the stations at which he expects to make his purchases on deferred payment, indicating the average amount of gasoline he expects to buy from each station each week. This designation must be made in writing to the OPA District Director having jurisdiction over his principal place of business, with two signed copies furnished to each dealer or distributor designated.

c. Furnish his drivers with receipt forms prepared in triplicate, serially numbered and securely bound in pads. These forms must have a place to show the name and address of the supplier, the quantity of the gasoline transferred, the date and place of delivery, the name and address of the fleet, the signature of the driver who accepts delivery of the gasoline, and the signature of the person making the delivery.

2. *Transfers.* When a transfer of gasoline is made to one of his fleet vehicles, the driver must execute the delivery receipt form, giving the original and duplicate to the supplier and turning the triplicate in to the fleet operator.

3. *Settlement.* a. Each week, the dealer or distributor will render to the operator a statement of the ration evidences owed for purchases during the week. The fleet operator will immediately forward a ration check to cover this indebtedness so as to reach the supplier within the week following the week in which the transfers were made.

b. If the fleet operator does not receive a statement within the week following the week in which the gasoline was transferred, he is instructed to forward a ration check to the supplier for the gallonage transferred as shown by the operator's copies of the delivery receipts. If he does not get a statement within a reasonable time, he must notify his OPA District Office.

4. *Record-keeping and reports.* a. The operator will make a monthly audit of all receipts to be sure that all receipt forms are accounted for by serial number. Any improperly detached receipts must be reported to the OPA district office.

b. He must keep all triplicate copies of delivery receipts until he receives the originals and statements from the supplier, then keep the originals and statements for one year, together with a record of dates and amounts of ration checks issued in payment.

c. He must notify the OPA District Director promptly of the termination of an agreement with a designated supplier.

A fleet operator purchasing gasoline on a delayed settlement basis must maintain a credit balance in his ration bank account at all times.

CEILING PRICES FOR RE-USE CONTAINERS ARE CHANGED

Action is Taken by OPA to Encourage Their Increased Usage

Changes have been made in the regulation establishing ceiling prices on used paperboard containers to encourage the return for re-use of these vitally needed containers, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Some of the changes, which are made effective July 19 under terms of Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 529, are:

1. The $4 per hundredweight delivered ceiling on reusable or reconditioned containers, sorted by size and brand name, applicable to dealers and emptiers will be allowed only on sales to original users of the containers. Previously the ceiling was allowed regardless of who bought the containers. This will encourage the flow of containers back to their original users, for whom they have maximum utility. Emptiers are those buyers of the merchandise originally in the containers who empty the goods out of the containers.

2. A new group of reusable or reconditioned containers, those sorted by original user's name, is set up, applicable to sales by either dealers or emptiers to original users. A delivered ceiling of $3.50 per hundredweight is established for this group. This change will be helpful to emptiers who have no facilities for extensive sorting but are able to segregate all containers received from one company.

3. The $3.75 per hundredweight ceiling on reusable or reconditioned containers sorted by size is made applicable to sales by dealers only. Heretofore it has been applicable to any seller. The change will help dealers to carry on their normal operations on containers which cannot be resold to original users, and at the same time encourage emptiers to sell as many containers as possible to original users.

4. A "catch-all" group of reusable or reconditioned containers is established to include any sorted containers that may not qualify for the $4, $3.75 or $3.50 ceilings. A ceiling of $2.25 per hundredweight delivered is established for this group. The five cent maximum price allowed on small containers does not apply to this group.

Continuing unchanged are the ceilings of $2.25 per hundredweight for reusable unsorted containers, and $1.75 per hundredweight for repairable containers.

Certain Sales by Small Packers Exempted from Price Orders

Sales of the major canned fruits and vegetables by "home packers or processors," whose total output in any calendar year does not exceed a specified amount—ranging from 500 to 1500 quarts—are exempt from price control, the Office of Price Administration said July 12.

Previous amendments to four regulations covering a variety of canned foods had granted this exemption to these small operators on output for the year 1943. The new action, effective July 17, bases the exemption on production in any calendar year, and is taken in Amendment No. 7 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 493 (dried and processed apples and apple products); Amendment 5 to MPR 232 (apple butter); Amendment 3 to MPR 498 (maximum prices for packers and certain other sellers of apple butter); Amendment 31 to MPR 306 (certain packed food products) and Amendment 67 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The same provision was also made in the case of canned fruits and vegetables that are priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The exemption affects a small portion of the total supply of canned foods, OPA said. The agency explained that the cost of production by these home packers or processors is different from the costs of regular commercial packers and that, therefore, ceilings set for the commercial packers are not equitable for sales by these small operators.

Fresh Potato Prices Set

Nation-wide prices for the entire 1944 fresh potato crop, beginning July 1 and continuing until the end of the marketing season, were announced July 11 by the Office of Price Administration in Amendment 18 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 271, which became effective July 15.

The prices are identical to those established for the 1943 crop, except that, for the month of July, the f.o.b. shipping point price of the tubers will be increased by 20 cents a hundredweight in Nebraska, and by 30 cents a hundredweight in the States of Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia.

Potato prices for the month of July range from highs of $3.00 per hundredweight in Maryland and $2.95 in Vermont to lows of $2.50 per hundredweight in Utah and $2.60 in Idaho. These prices are similar to those established for these States for the 1943 crop for the month of July, except in Maryland, which has a 30 cents per hundredweight increase.

The action also extends the suspension of the differential for undersized potatoes (size B) in all States, except California and Arizona, through the month of July.

WFA Will Ration Fewer Types of Farm Machines after July 20

Fewer types of farm machinery and equipment will be rationed after July 20, the War Food Administration announced July 11, in issuing Supplementary Order 1 (Revision No. 2) to War Food Order 14.

The 19 types of rationed farm machinery are divided into two groups. Schedule 1 lists nine types of important implements which will be rationed in accordance with State and county quotas. These are: Combines, corn binders, corn pickers, manure spreaders, mowers, side-delivery rakes, hay loaders, pick-up hay balers, and tractors. Although the production of many of these implements exceeds pre-war rates, demands due to increased acreages of war crops and to farm labor losses still far exceed the available supply, and production is limited by military needs for engines, bearings, malleable castings and other components.

Schedule 2 lists 10 types of equipment for which county distribution cannot be readily established and therefore rationing is not subject to county quotas. These are: Grain drills, potato planters, potato diggers, silo fillers, irrigation pumps, power sprayers, garden tractors, deep- and shallow-well water systems, power pumps, and farm milk coolers.

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE CEILING PRICES ON GOVERNMENT SALES

No Monthly Area Reductions Apply to Juice Packed between May 1 and September 30, 1944

Processors ceiling prices for government sales of canned grapefruit juice packed between May 1, 1944, and September 30, 1944, will be the ceiling prices originally named for those sales, the Office of Price Administration states. No monthly area reduction will apply to this part of the pack, the agency emphasized, in issuing Order No. 1 under Supplement 5 to Food Products Regulation No. 1, effective July 12.

Reductions from named maximum prices were required for several previous periods of the pack, varying with the difference between the maximum raw fruit cost increase, 1944 crop over 1943 crop, included in the original maximum prices for government sales and the average of the prices actually paid by processors for the raw fruit in each period.

Since the average amounts paid for grapefruit for processing in all areas during May, 1944, were greater than the costs used in establishment of the original maximum prices, OPA said that no reductions are applicable to grapefruit juice packed between May 1, 1944, and September 30, 1944. Text of the order follows:

It is ordered: (a) For grapefruit juice packed in any container size during the period May 1, 1944, through September 30, 1944, no reduction in maximum prices under section 4(c) shall be made by processors in any State or area listed in the table in section 4(a) for sales to government procurement agencies.

(b) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

Price Rise Granted Spices on Tariff Reclassification

When an importer of raw spices and spice seeds makes increased payment to the United States Treasury because of a change in tariff classification or an increase in duty rate, he may add the amount of the increased payment to his maximum price, the Office of Price Administration said July 11, in issuing Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 231, which became effective July 15.

The increase in importer's ceilings, effective July 15, 1944, may be made on any sale on which there was a change of classification or an increase in duty rate after October 6, 1942, the effective date of the spice regulation. It will not mean an increase in retail prices, OPA said, because principal purchasers of spices are food processors whose additional cost for processed commodities would be very slight and who, under their established ceilings, are required to absorb the increase.

Potato Price Support Term for Tennessee is Extended

Fifteen days have been added to the period of price support for potatoes grown in Tennessee as a result of unusually late planting in several counties which contain a large part of the State's potato acreage, the War Food Administration has announced. This action further amends the 1944 potato price-support program and extends the price-support period in Tennessee, which began June 13, from 25 days as originally announced, to 40 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays.

Primary Distributors Must Still Certify Ration Checks

With the exception of primary distributors in each rationing program, ration bank depositors no longer need have their ration bank checks certified, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The change became effective July 15.

Specifically, those who will continue to use certified ration checks are primary distributors of sugar, meats and fats; processors and country shippers of processed foods; licensed distributors of gasoline; primary suppliers of fuel oil; and manufacturers of rationed shoes. These will continue to send certified checks to OPA with their monthly reports because the checks must be filed as a part of the permanent records.

In the past, some sections of ration orders required that banks certify ration checks before they were sent to OPA. Certified checks were not returned through the usual bank clearance because they had already been charged to the depositor's account. However, checks which are not certified have always been returned to the bank where the maker of the check keeps his ration bank account in order that a charge against the account can be made.

In order that the handling of ration checks may be uniform, it was decided to eliminate the use of certified checks by all ration bank depositors except the primary distributors mentioned.

CANNED MEAT PRICES CUT

(Concluded from page 8303)

weight discount must be made. On sales to a retailer, a processor may add 6 per cent to his selling price.

Provision is made that if a processor makes a semi-sterile item which does not meet the minimum specifications of a semi-sterile item which is flat priced, his ceiling price for this item is determined in the same manner as his ceiling price on a sterile item is determined. However, a proviso is added which states that no ceiling price for a semi-sterile item may exceed the ceiling price of a similar semi-sterile item given a flat price.

The provision which allows processors to continue to manufacture semi-sterile products not meeting the minimum specifications of the products flat priced in the regulation does not apply to canned whole ham. Processors may only manufacture canned whole ham which meets the minimum specifications of canned whole ham given dollar-and-cents prices in the regulation.

In establishing ceiling prices for sterile canned meat products the "freeze" prices heretofore in existence and the technique for establishing these prices are retained with certain modifications.

By using either their own customary zones or using the three zones set up for semi-sterile products, processors are required to compute a single ceiling price for each sterile canned meat product in each zone.

A single ceiling price in a zone is computed by finding a weighted average of the different ceiling prices for that item which existed in that zone just prior to this regulation.

The weighted average price is determined by taking the total volume of sales of an item in a zone during January, 1942, and then finding the dollar value of such volume of sales by using the ceiling prices for such products in effect prior to MPR 156. The dollar value of this volume of sales divided by the total volume of sales gives a weighted average price for a zone.

After having determined a single weighted average price for each zone, the processor is required to compute 10 per cent of the cost of meat ingredients and reduce his weighted average price by this amount. Excepted from this reduction are corned beef hash and chile con carne (with and without beans).

This reduced weighted average price of a sterile canned meat product is called an adjusted weighted average price, which becomes the new single ceiling price for such product for the zone.

The new ceiling prices which are computed under the provisions of the regulation are required to be filed with OPA in Washington, D. C., within seven days after the effective date of the regulation.

Ceiling prices for new sterile canned meat products manufactured by a processor must be obtained through an application filed with OPA in Washington.

Other provisions in the new regulation include a method of pricing an old product sold under a new brand name and an adjustment provision which entitles a processor to obtain an increase in his ceiling price on a product under certain specified conditions.

The new regulation reduces prices of two canned meat items, included in the original regulation, to war procurement agencies. These items are Vienna sausage and corned beef. The prices on these items, f.o.b. the seller's shipping point, are as follows:

	(New price per doz. cans)	(Old price)
Vienna sausage, (skinless)	$6.00	$7.50
Vienna sausage, sheep casings, 24-oz. cans	6.50	7.50
Corned beef	28.50	32.00

New prices are established for corned beef and gravy prepared according to new government specifications. These are:

Beef and gravy, braised, 30-oz. cans —$8.25 per dozen cans.

Beef and gravy, unbraised, 30-oz. cans—$6.60 per dozen cans.

OPA Appoints Pork Packing Industry Advisory Committee

Appointment of a Pork Packing Industry Advisory Committee to assist the Office of Price Administration in its considerations of a number of important problems, was announced July 11 by the pricing agency.

The committee is comprised of persons with many years of experience in slaughtering and processing of pork, and who buy and sell pork at wholesale. They will represent about 3000 packers and processors.

The members of the committee are as follows: Howard Greer, V. President, Kingan and Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Earl Thompson, President, Reliable Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swen Lund, V. President, Swift and Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Rath, President, Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; John Walker, Stahl Meyer, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Wells Hunt, Economist Assistant to President, Schluderberg-Kurdle, Baltimore, Md.; Walter E. Reineman, President, Freid and Reineman Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Crowley, Manager, Slaughtering and Processing Plant, Wilson and Co., Albert Lea, Minn.; G. L. Childress, General Manager, Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex.; W. L. Balentine, President, Balentine Packing Co., Greenville, S. C.; Albert Luer, V. President, Luer Packing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; and Karl Seiler, Jr., V. President, Karl Seiler and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Winners of "A" Awards

For outstanding performance in the production of food, processing plants in 13 States will be presented with the War Food Administration's "A" award. Ceremonies in connection with making the awards are being arranged for the following food processing plants:

Maryland—J. Richard Phillips, Jr. & Sons, Berlin; the Tilghman Packing Company, Tilghman; S. E. W. Friel, Queenstown.

New Jersey—Minot Food Packers, Inc., Bridgeton.

New York—P. C. Camp & Sons, Cortland; Harold H. Clapp, Inc., Rochester.

Illinois—Parkway Dried Eggs, Chicago.

Minnesota — Bricelyn Cooperative Canning Association, Bricelyn; Stokely Foods, Inc., Lakeland.

Wisconsin—Fredonia Canned Foods, Inc., Fredonia; Fuhremann Canning Co., plants at Appleton and Berlin; Kneilsville Pea Canning Company, Port Washington; Lakeside Packing Company, plants at Manitowoc and Sheboygan; Libby, McNeill & Libby, Lake Mills; Stokely Foods, Inc., plants at Astico, Fredric, Milltown, Plymouth, and So. Beaver Dam; West Salem Packing Company, West Salem.

California—Filice & Perrelli Canning Company, Inc., Gilroy; Sutter Packing Company, Palo Alto.

Oregon—Libby, McNeill & Libby, Portland; Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem.

Utah—Woods Cross Canning Co., plants at Clearfield and Heber.

Washington—Libby, McNeill & Libby, plants at Kent and Walla Walla; Walla Walla Canning Company, Walla Walla.

Texas—Harlingen Canning Company, Harlingen; Rio Grande Valley Citrus Exchange, Weslaco.

Tennessee — Stokely Foods, Inc., plants at Jefferson City, Newport, and Tellico Plains.

Virginia—Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Inc., plants at Broadway and New Market; Zigler Canning Company, Timberville.

Set-aside Credit on Dry Edible Beans Authorized

The War Food Administration is making available an additional supply of dry edible beans, approximating a half million 100-pound bags, to help meet current United States civilian requirements.

The beans will be made available, not through the release of government stocks already held, but through individual set-aside credits issued to members of the industry who have met all set-aside requirements under War Food Order No. 45.

Announcement of the plan was made by WFA officials to members of the Dry Bean Industry Food Advisory Committee, meeting in Washington recently, and letters will be mailed to country shippers who are eligible to receive credits, it was stated.

Individual credits allowed are one-third of the quantity of beans set aside under WFO-45 during October, 1943, when the set-aside requirement was 150 per cent of the quantity sold into consumer channels. The requirement was reduced to 100 per cent on November 1, 1943, and to 25 per cent (on specific classes of beans) on April 1, 1944. The credit, therefore, may be taken by the individual shipper on either group, but should be entered on the July report under item 8c, Form FDO 45-2 (Revised 4-25-44).

Both the dry bean and the dry pea industry food advisory committees met last week to discuss with government officials various phases of the proposed 1944-45 programs affecting their respective industries. Topics discussed included loan programs, support prices, dealer agreements, procurement, sales, containers, labor and storage.

WFA officials now are studying the supply and requirements picture involving both beans and peas and sought the advice and counsel of industry leaders in developing a program to meet wartime needs during the new crop year.

Horseradish Price Control

Price control has been extended to horseradish roots by the Office of Price Administration to protect processors of this seasonal vegetable who, with their own prices "frozen" as of March, 1942, were being severely squeezed by rapid increases in the price of the root. The action becomes effective July 17 through Amendment 8 to Maximum Price Regulation 425.

The measure is, in effect, a leveling-off of the price of this commodity to provide relief for processors and does not affect the consuming public.

Maximum prices for producers of the root were established after conferences with the industry by OPA officials and with the approval of Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization. They are based on the highest price paid for No. 1 grade of the commodity during the period between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942, which was from 9 to 9½ cents per pound, plus an incentive increase to producers that also will permit processors to continue their operations.

The newly established prices for horseradish roots are now set as follows, f.o.b. shipping point: Selected grade, 15 cents per pound; No. 1 grade, 12 cents per pound; No. 2 grade, 9 cents per pound. These grades were already established standards of the trade.

Steel Output Falling Due to Manpower Shortage in Mills

Norman W. Foy, director of the War Production Board's Steel Division reported July 9 that steel production had dropped from 100 per cent of capacity in April, to 94.3 per cent the first week in July. This serious falling off has occurred during a time when demands of the armed services are probably at their highest point, Charles E. Wilson, WPB Executive Vice Chairman, said. These requirements include increased emergency demands for heavy artillery ammunition, heavy duty trucks, tanks and naval and merchant vessels.

Mr. Foy estimated lost ingot production due to manpower shortages at approximately 500,000 tons a month, and expressed fear that the third-quarter output might fall short of providing for allotments already made.

Members of the Iron and Steel Industry Advisory Committee reported that the falling off is due basically to a manpower deficit in the industry of between 40,000 and 50,000 employes. Many of the present steel labor forces have been working 16-hour days, while, in the case of one company, the total force has been working an average of 57 hours a week. With the coming of hot weather, it is physically impossible for the men to continue at this rate, the industry members said, especially in view of the fact that the average age of the steel industry employe has increased materially since the outbreak of the war. A large majority of industry members reported that the existing labor force is working to the full limit of its physical capacity.

Additional Products Eligible for Adjustable Pricing

Order No. 56 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 was revised by the Office of Price Administration on July 14, to add several products to the list of those that may be purchased by the Army under the adjustable pricing provision. Details of the provision were reported in the INFORMATION LETTERS for July 1 and July 8.

The order originally covered peas, snap beans, corn, tomatoes, and tomato products. The new commodities added under terms of the revision are: Spinach, beets, carrots, limas, asparagus, cling peaches, freestone peaches, sour cherries, sweet cherries, pears, fruit cocktail, figs, all berries.

Mrs. Ethel B. Gilbert Named Head of OPA Industry Group

Plans for closer working relationships between the Office of Price Administration and industry were announced July 10 by Price Administrator Chester Bowles as he appointed Mrs. Ethel B. Gilbert as director of the newly established Office of Industry Advisory Committees.

"Just about a year ago Mrs. Gilbert was named chairman of an OPA group to set up an industry advisory committee program," Mr. Bowles said. "She has pioneered the work of having OPA, on its own initiative, form advisory committees from practically every industry affected by price controls. This marked a vast improvement over the original procedure of waiting for industries to request their statutory rights that a committee be set up. Actually we have received fewer than 50 requests from industry for such committees. Today we have 484 industry advisory committees.

"Our year of experience in consulting closely with industry has been helpful. We in the OPA are relying more and more on these committees for advice in working out new price regulations or changes in old ones. Industry members of these committees have come to have a better understanding of the problems of price control and rationing as a result of these consultations. OPA has benefitted and industry has benefitted."

Mrs. Gilbert came to OPA in June, 1942, to serve as a member of its Industry Council. For eight years prior to that time she was associated with the commercial department of the National Broadcasting Company as the only woman assigned by a radio network to large accounts. Previously she was engaged in public relations work with colleges, foundations, and social organizations.

Ample Supplies of Vegetable Seeds Anticipated by WFA

Harvests of most varieties of vegetable seeds are expected to reach all-time peaks this year, according to the War Food Administration, indicating that supplies will be ample to meet current requirements and provide millions of additional pounds for reserves. On the basis of these estimates, WFA has allocated for the 12-month period a total of 302 million pounds for all claimants, the largest of which are United States civilians, who will need about 92 per cent of the available supply for next year's estimated 5 million commercial acreage and more than 20 million Victory Gardens. This quantity is about the same as that earmarked for them in the last fiscal year.

Of the four most important biennial seeds—beet, cabbage, carrot and onion—beet and the storing varieties of onion may be sufficient only to meet current requirements. The expected supply of cabbage and carrot, on the other hand, will meet all requirements and, in addition, provide substantial quantities for reserves.

Yield of beans, peas and sweet corn likely will be less than last year, but it is expected that the shorter supply will be sufficient to meet all requirements and provide ample quantities for reserves.

While the allocation by WFA for the coming 12 months is definite for the entire period, it will be reviewed from time to time as new crop data becomes available.

Garfish Goes by Many Names But It's Always Good to Eat

Garfish, alias gar pike, billfish, billy, bony gar, diamond fish, jackfish and garjack, is currently being marketed for food in ever-increasing quantities, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports.

Particularly common in the Lower Mississippi Valley, they are also found in the Great Lakes area and the brackish bay-water coastwise from New Hampshire to Texas. Voracious eaters of smaller fish, destructive to fishermen's nets, the gar is unpopular with commercial fishermen anywhere but on a platter. The Fish and Wildlife Service would like to see more of it caught and eaten to reduce its destructiveness, and to add an appreciable supply of protein to the nation's food supply.

Principal markets for the fish are in Louisiana, but hundreds of pounds are now being shipped out of the State, the U. S. Department of Interior reports. Shipments consist of parchment-wrapped fillets, steaks and other portions of the fish in fresh form. Smoked, it is a favorite with the Louisiana French population and forms the basis of a gumbo dish called "tasso." Some garfish is being canned by one Louisiana firm and quite a bit of it is being sent frozen to Chicago markets.

Quarterly Carloading Forecast

Freight car loadings in the third quarter of 1944 are expected to be slightly above actual loadings in the same quarter in 1943, according to estimates compiled by the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards.

On the basis of these estimates, freight car loadings of the 28 principal commodities will be 9,948,356 cars in the third quarter of 1944, compared with 9,871,654 actual car loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period in 1943.

Among expected increased shipments, the Boards estimate a 10.7 per cent gain in shipments of canned foods.

Farm Wage Ceilings Issued by WFA on Majority's Request

The 1944-45 Agricultural Appropriation Act includes the sum of $400,000 for administration of the farm wage and salary stabilization program. This program is administered by the War Food Administration's Office of Labor and State WFA Wage Boards.

A provision in the Act relating to wage stabilization requires that a specific wage ceiling regulation can be issued only after it has been determined that a majority of the producers who would be affected by such action are in favor of it. Accordingly, the War Food Administrator has amended "Regulations Relative to Salaries and Wages of Agricultural Labor," issued January 17, 1944, to provide that—

"Whenever it is requested in writing, by petition or otherwise, by a majority of the producers of any commodity in a particular area who would be affected by a specific wage ceiling relative to that particular commodity and area, the wage board having jurisdiction over that area shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of aiding the Administrator in the establishment of a specific wage ceiling regulation. . . ."

In an amendment to "Specific Wage Ceiling Regulations," published in the *Federal Register* July 11, the War Food Administrator is given the authority to inspect employment and wage records of all persons covered by the provisions of the regulations.

ODT Takes Steps to Expedite Movement of Farm Products

In a move to expedite the steady flow of farm products from areas of production to points of destination, the Office of Defense Transportation has announced that it is authorizing and urging producers, carriers and handlers of farm products to establish Industry Transportation Advisory Committees.

These committees will assist ODT district managers in putting to full use all motor trucks available for transportation in the several ODT districts, Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, said.

Under a new administrative order, (ODT 26), each district manager throughout the country is charged with directing the movement of all commercial motor vehicles in transporting farm products. Among his duties will be to see all usable vehicles are put to work in order that, insofar as is possible, no farm products will be lost because of lack of transportation.

The district manager may also at times have to take steps towards diverting the use of certain vehicles in order to facilitate the movement of farm products within his area to meet emergency demands.

In carrying out these and other provisions of the order, it is believed that the new Industry Transportation Advisory Committees will add greatly toward getting farm products to the places where they are most needed at this critical time.

More Steel for Can Openers

Can opener manufacturers have been granted permission by the War Production Board to use iron and steel at twice the previously permitted rate for household-type can openers and at two and one-third times the previous rate for institutional types. Size and weight restrictions on both types of openers also have been removed by the WPB.

These actions were effected by amendment of Supplementary Order L-30-d, issued July 6, 1944.

Increased use of iron and steel for can openers will make available more of the tools that housewives and operators of restaurants and similar institutions need to participate in the tin can salvage campaign, to help meet the continuing demand for tin, the WPB said. During the past year and a half, not only has the production of can openers been limited, but, since the bottoms as well as the tops of tin cans have been removed in preparation for salvage, can openers have worn out twice as fast as before the war, according to WPB.

NEW ADJUSTABLE PRICING CLAUSE PERMITS UPWARD AND DOWNWARD CONTRACT PRICE REVISION IN ARMY SALES

Sales of 1944 Pack of Canned Fruits, Berries and Vegetables to Be Adjusted Later

The Army has released a new contract article designed to permit sales of the 1944 pack of canned fruits, berries and vegetables to the Army at prices to be adjusted after issuance of the ceiling prices for the 1944 pack. Preparation of this article, which may be included in contracts for Army purchases only after agreement of the canner and the Army contracting officer, was reported last week. (See INFORMATION LETTER No. 993, July 8, 1944, page 8295).

It is reported that the Quartermaster Corps has issued instructions to its depots to use this new adjustable pricing article in contracts for Army purchases for export shipment only.

Canners will be interested in the details of the operation of the new article, which reads as follows:

"ARTICLE ..... *Revision of Entire Price.* (a) The Contractor and the Government have agreed upon the prices fixed in Article ..... hereof for the items to be delivered hereunder which prices shall remain in effect unless and until revised upward or downward in accordance with this article or some other provision of this contract.

"(b) The contractor represents and warrants that the prices shown in Article ..... hereof are not in excess of the maximum prices established by the Office of Price Administration or other authorized Government agency and in effect upon the date hereof for the supplies to be furnished hereunder.

"(c) In the event such maximum price applicable to any item is increased, the contract price shall be increased by the same number of cents or fractions thereof, per unit, that such maximum price is increased unless such contract price is revised as hereinafter provided. In the event such maximum price is decreased the contract price shall not be changed (except that, if such maximum price shall be below the contract price, the contract price shall be reduced to the maximum price) unless such price is redetermined as hereinafter provided.

"(d) Within fifteen days after the date of any change in such maximum price, the contractor, if required by the contracting officer so to do, shall furnish the contracting officer with such pertinent data as he may reasonably require showing the extent to which the factors causing such change are applicable to the supplies to be furnished. Any accounting data shall be that resulting from customary accounting practice in the industry. On the basis of such information, the contractor and the contracting officer shall negotiate in good faith to agree upon revised prices under this contract. The revised price may be in excess of or less than the price stated in Article —— but in no event shall be in excess of the applicable maximum price established by the Office of Price Administration. If the contracting officer and the contractor fail to agree on revised prices within thirty days after the date for filing of the data by the contractor or such further period as may be fixed by agreement, the dispute shall be determined as provided in Article —— (Disputes) hereof.

"(e) If the contract price is revised hereunder such revision shall be evidenced by a supplemental agreement to this contract setting forth such revised price.

"(f) Until the contract price is revised hereunder, the Government shall pay to the Contractor the price set forth in Article —— for all articles delivered. If the contract price is revised upward hereunder, the Government shall pay to the Contractor the difference between the prices paid on all items theretofore delivered and the revised price for such items. If the contract price is revised downward hereunder an amount equal to the difference between the price paid on all items theretofore delivered and the revised price for such items, shall be applied as a credit against payments for subsequet deliveries or shall be applied in such other manner or repaid to the Government, as the Contracting Officer may direct. For all items delivered after any price revision hereunder, the Government shall pay the contractor the revised price, minus any such credit."

Conferences have been held with Army representatives to clarify the meaning of this new adjustable pricing article. On the basis of these conferences, it is understood that, according to the Army interpretation of the article, the operation of the clause will be as follows:

First, the canner and the Army contracting officer will agree upon a negotiated contract price. The Army policy is to negotiate the lowest possible price, but, under present conditions, this negotiated price in most cases probably will be the same as the current ceiling prices (the ceiling prices established by MPR 306).

Second, the Army contracting officer is given fifteen days from the date of any change in the OPA ceiling price to require a redetermination of the original contract price. If the contracting officer notifies the canner that the original contract price shall be redetermined, then the canner and the contracting officer will proceed to negotiate a new contract price on the basis of current information just as though a new contract were being made. If a new price can not be agreed upon within thirty days, then the disagreement is to be settled under the disputes provision in the contract.

Third, if the OPA ceiling price is increased, and if the contracting officer fails to require redetermination of the contract price, then the original contract price shall be automatically increased by an amount equal to the increase in the OPA ceiling price. However, if the OPA ceiling price has been *decreased* to a price less than the original contract price the new and lower OPA ceiling price will automatically become the new contract price. This automatic reduction is required because a canner cannot sell at a price above the effective ceiling price.

Fourth, if the contract price is changed, either as the result of a redetermination by the contracting officer, or as the result of an automatic increase, or as the result of an automatic decrease, the canner and the Army contracting officer, in all cases, shall sign a supplemental agreement which will state the new changed contract price. When this supplemental agreement is signed, the new changed contract price will apply to *all* canned foods delivered under the contract before the change as well as to all canned foods delivered after the change.

Canners should note that, as a practical matter, the contract price will probably not be automatically changed because of the Army policy of purchasing at a negotiated price. The contracting officer will probably require redetermination of the contract price. In the event of a redetermination of the original contract price after a ceiling price change, it seems that the canner should have as good an opportunity to negotiate a satisfactory price as he would if he were negotiating an entirely new contract at that time.

It is emphasized that those canners who wish to attempt to negotiate a firm contract price at the present ceiling prices may do so, since there is no requirement that this new adjustable pricing article be included in a contract. The article will be included only if *both* the canner and the Army contracting officer agree to its use.

Canners should observe that the new article will be used by the Army only as long as the OPA permits adjustable pricing of sales to government agencies.

The Army will limit the use of this new article to contracts for purchases of canned fruits, berries, and vegetables in accordance with a recent amendment to OPA Order 56 under MPR 306. This amendment is reported in another article on page 8315.

FRUITS FOR ALCOHOL

WFA Releases Certain Items for Use in Production of Beverages

The War Food Administration announced July 14 that as a result of prospective large crops of deciduous and citrus fruits, it has released certain fruits and the lower grades of other fruits for use in the production of alcoholic products.

This action, taken as a general authorization under War Food Order 69, as amended, will facilitate operations under the order during the 1944 season, WFA said. The amendment became effective July 15.

Fruits released are: Dates, pineapples, and gooseberries; also, apricots, plums, pears and peaches below the respective U. S. No. 2 grades; all cling peaches in California; and early apples (grown outside of the State of California) below the Utility grade up to and including August 31. Concord grapes are released to individual wineries in a quantity not to exceed 80 per cent of the quantity the winery used for wine purposes during the 1942 season.

The order further provides that the apricots, plums, pears, or peaches below the U. S. No. 2 grades, and early apples below the Utility grade, which are released by this action, must have been culled from a larger lot or lots which were sorted for market in fresh form, or for processing.

The original order restricts the use of 11 fruits and 12 kinds of berries in the production for sale of a product containing 7 per cent, or more, of alcohol, by volume. The fruits and berries on which the restrictions remain unchanged are apples (late), cherries, currants, prunes, blackberries, blueberries, Boysenberries, dewberries, huckleberries, Johnsonberries, Loganberries, Olympic berries, raspberries, strawberries, and Youngberries. Such fruits and berries, however, may be released under certain conditions, through special authorizations issued by county agricultural conservation committees or by regional authorization officers designated by the WFA's Office of Distribution.

Text of WFO No. 69.2 follows:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by War Food Order No. 69 (originally issued as Food Distribution Order No. 69, 8 F.R. 10477), as amended (9 F.R. 4321, 4319, 4528), and in order to effectuate the purposes of the aforesaid order, it is hereby ordered as follows:

§ 1405.44. *General authorization.* (a) *Definitions.* Each term defined in War Food Order No. 69, as amended, shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as set forth for such term in War Food Order No. 69, as amended.

(b) *Authorization.* The following fruit, in any area, may, subject to the additional limitations set forth in (c) hereof, be used in the production for sale of any product containing 7 per cent, or more, of alcohol, by volume:

(1) Dates, pineapples, and gooseberries;

(2) Any apricots which fail to meet the specifications for the U. S. No. 2 grade, or better, as set forth in the U. S. Standards for Apricots issued on May 25, 1928, and reissued on March 30, 1942, by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(3) Any plums which fail to meet the specifications for the U. S. No. 2 grade, or better, as set forth in the U. S. Standards for Plums and Prunes (Fresh) issued on May 28, 1937, and reissued on January 18, 1943, by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(4) Any pears which fail to meet the specifications for the U. S. No. 2 grade, or better, as set forth either in the U. S. Standards for Summer and Fall Pears such as Bartlett, Hardy, and other similar varieties, issued on June 26, 1940, and reissued on September 3, 1942, by the United States Department of Agriculture, or in the U. S. Standards for Winter Pears such as Anjou, Bosc, Winter Nelis, Comice, and other similar varieties, issued on June 28, 1940, and reissued on May 20, 1942, by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(5) Any freestone peaches which fail to meet the specifications for the U. S. No. 2 grade, or better, as set forth in the U. S. Standards for Peaches issued on April 22, 1933, and reissued on June 22, 1943, by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(6) Any clingstone peaches which fail to meet the specifications for the U. S. No. 2 grade, or better, as set forth in the U. S. Standards for Peaches issued on April 22, 1933, and reissued on June 22, 1943, by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(7) Any clingstone peaches, without regard to grade, grown in California;

(8) Any early apples (grown outside of the State of California) which fail to meet the specifications for the U. S. Utility grade, or better, as set forth in the U. S. in the production for sale of any product containing 7 per cent, or more, of alcohol, by volume, is limited to the period beginning with the effective time of the provisions of this order and ending on August 31, 1944, inclusive; and

(9) Any Concord grapes by any winery, but the respective winery is limited to a quantity not in excess of 80 percent of the quantity of Concord grapes used by such winery for wine purposes during the 1942 season.

(c) *Additional limitations.* The apricots, plums, pears, or peaches which fail to meet the specifications for the U. S. No. 2 grade, or better, as set forth in (b) hereof, and the early apples which fail to meet the specifications for the U. S. Utility grade, or better, as set forth in (b) hereof, may be used in the production for sale of any product containing 7 percent, or more, of alcohol, by volume, only in the event such fruit, which fails to meet said grade specifications, has been culled from a larger lot or lots which were sorted for market in fresh form, or for processing, and the lot of fruit which has been culled, as aforesaid, fails to meet the grade specifications set forth in (b) hereof.

(d) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a.m., e.w.t., July 15, 1944.

Government Survéys Prospects for Home Canning in 1944

Three out of four women are planning to can fruit and vegetables at home this season, the same percentage as in 1943, the Office of War Information reported recently on the basis of a nation-wide survey on public attitudes toward the food situation.

1. Sixty per cent of the people are growing Victory gardens, and one out of every three victory gardeners is growing more food than in 1943.

2. Nine out of ten persons consider Victory gardens and home canning as important this year as in 1943, following the announcement that civilian supplies of commercial canned foods in the 1944-45 pack year will be the shortest in years.

3. The large majority of people believe the shortage of help on farms and in canneries is critical.

4. Civilian support of ceiling prices on foods, even those currently point-free, is strong. Eighty-seven per cent feel it is still necessary to have ceiling prices on meats and canned vegetables.

5. Three out of four persons feel the rationing of canned foods has been handled very well—the highest degree of acceptance for any rationing program. Two out of three say the same about meat.